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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 Menqiong Liou,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Maricopa County Community College
13 District, Board of,

14 Defendant.

No. CV-15-01166-PHX-NVW

ORDER

15 Plaintiff, who enrolled in a Mesa Community College online course in the fall of
16 2013, alleges that his professor, Ray Moore, repeatedly failed to respond to emails
17 requesting help with assignments. (Doc. 1 at 2.) When Plaintiff complained to the
18 school's dean of instruction, the dean of internet instruction, the chairman of the
19 Maricopa County Community College District's Governing Board, and the college
20 president, all these administrators allegedly declined to intervene. (*See id.* at 2-3.)
21 Plaintiff thereafter filed suit on June 24, 2015, alleging he "was deliberately denied equal
22 access and an equal opportunity to participate in a college course," in violation of the
23 Equal Educational Opportunities Act ("EEOA"). (*Id.* at 2, 4.) Because the "allegations
24 in the Complaint clearly do not allege a basis for federal jurisdiction or state a claim upon
25 which relief can be granted," the court on June 29, 2015, ordered Plaintiff to show cause
26 why this action should not be dismissed for lack of federal jurisdiction. (Doc. 4.)

27 In a response dated July 9, 2015, Plaintiff alleges for the first time that by ignoring
28 his requests for help, Professor Moore and college administrators discriminated against

1 Plaintiff on the basis of his race or national origin. (*See* Doc. 5.) Therefore, Plaintiff
 2 argues, Defendant is liable under the EEOA.

3 The “Unlawful Practices” section of the EEOA establishes six bases for liability
 4 under the act:

5 No State shall deny equal educational opportunity to an individual on
 6 account of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, by—

7 (a) the deliberate segregation by an educational agency of students
 8 on the basis of race, color, or national origin among or within
 9 schools;

10 (b) the failure of an educational agency which has formerly
 11 practiced such deliberate segregation to take affirmative steps,
 12 consistent with subpart 4 of this title [20 USCS §§ 1712 et seq.], to
 13 remove the vestiges of a dual school system;

14 (c) the assignment by an educational agency of a student to a
 15 school, other than the one closest to his or her place of residence
 16 within the school district in which he or she resides, if the
 17 assignment results in a greater degree of segregation of students on
 18 the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin among the schools of
 19 such agency than would result if such student were assigned to the
 20 school closest to his or her place of residence within the school
 21 district of such agency providing the appropriate grade level and
 22 type of education for such student;

23 (d) discrimination by an educational agency on the basis of race,
 24 color, or national origin in the employment, employment conditions,
 25 or assignment to schools of its faculty or staff, except to fulfill the
 26 purposes of subsection (f) below;

27 (e) the transfer by an educational agency, whether voluntary or
 28 otherwise, of a student from one school to another if the purpose and
 effect of such transfer is to increase segregation of students on the
 basis of race, color, or national origin among the schools of such
 agency; or

(f) the failure by an educational agency to take appropriate action to
 overcome language barriers that impede equal participation by its
 students in its instructional programs.

20 U.S.C. § 1703. Each of these prohibitions applies only to an “educational agency,”
 which is defined elsewhere as “a local educational agency or a ‘State educational agency’
 as defined by section 801(k) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”
Id. § 1720(a). A “local educational agency,” in turn, “means a local educational agency

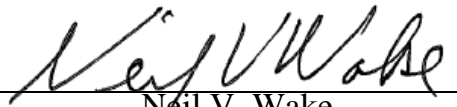
1 as defined by section 801(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965”
2 (the “ESEA”). *Id.* § 1720(b). For purposes of the ESEA, the “term ‘State educational
3 agency’ means the agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of public
4 elementary schools and secondary schools.” *Id.* § 7801(41). Likewise, the ESEA defines
5 a “local educational agency” as “a public board of education or other public authority
6 legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to
7 perform a service function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city,
8 county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or of or for a
9 combination of school districts or counties that is recognized in a State as an
10 administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.” *Id.*
11 § 7801(26)(A).

12 As this chain of cross-references makes clear, the EEOA covers only actions taken
13 by elementary and secondary schools. It does not in terms apply to post-secondary
14 schools such as those within Defendant’s purview. Accordingly, even if Defendant’s
15 agents or employees did discriminate against Plaintiff by refusing to respond to his
16 requests for assistance—and even if discrimination of this kind is cognizable under the
17 EEOA—the Complaint does not state a claim under that statute.

18 Nor does the Complaint allege, as any disparate treatment claim must, that
19 Defendant treated students of different races or national origins differently. It therefore
20 appears unlikely that there is anything Plaintiff could allege in an amended complaint that
21 would state a claim under either the EEOA or any other statute. Nevertheless, given that
22 Plaintiff is proceeding in propria persona, the court will permit Plaintiff twenty-one days
23 in which to file an amended complaint that properly pleads a cause of action under
24 federal law. *See Lucas v. Dep’t of Corr.*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam)
25 (“Unless it is absolutely clear that no amendment can cure the defect, however, a pro se
26 litigant is entitled to notice of the complaint’s deficiencies and an opportunity to amend
27 prior to dismissal of the action.”). Following the filing of an amended complaint, no
28 further requests for leave to amend will be granted.

1 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiff may file by August 14, 2015, an
2 amended complaint that states a claim under federal law. If by that date Plaintiff has not
3 filed any amended complaint, the Clerk shall terminate this case.

4 Dated this 20th day of July, 2015.

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7 Neil V. Wake
8 United States District Judge
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